Butte County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

AbA – Absher–Loburn Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

AbA ABSHER–LOBURN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Absher series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in till, glaciofluvial deposits, and in alluvium derived from many sources of geologic materials. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AbA ABSHER–LOBURN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AbB – Absher–Loburn Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

AbB ABSHER–LOBURN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Absher series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in till, glaciofluvial deposits, and in alluvium derived from many sources of geologic materials. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AbB ABSHER–LOBURN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AeB – Absher–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

AeB ABSHER–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Absher series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in till, glaciofluvial deposits, and in alluvium derived from many sources of geologic materials. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AeB ABSHER–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AfB – Alice Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AfB ALICE FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Alice series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils on stream terraces and terrace breaks. They formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium and windblown material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AfC – Alice Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

AfC ALICE FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Alice series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils on stream terraces and terrace breaks. They formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium and windblown material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AlA – Altvan Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

AlA ALTVAN LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AlB – Altvan Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AlB ALTVAN LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AnA – Archin–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

AnA ARCHIN–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Archin series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium on upland fans and on terraces. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AnA ARCHIN–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

ArA – Arvada Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

ArA ARVADA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Arvada series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from sodic shale. Arvada soils are on fan remnants, terraces, and hillslopes. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AsA – Arvada–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

AsA ARVADA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Arvada series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from sodic shale. Arvada soils are on fan remnants, terraces, and hillslopes. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AsA ARVADA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AtA – Assinniboine Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

AtA ASSINNIBOINE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Assinniboine series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in eolian, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on sedimentary plains, till plains, hills, alluvial fans, and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BaA – Baca Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BaA BACA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Baca series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed material from Tertiary pedisediments modified by wind. Baca soils are on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BaB – Baca Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BaB BACA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Baca series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed material from Tertiary pedisediments modified by wind. Baca soils are on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bd – Badland

Bd BADLAND – Badland is moderately steep to very steep barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Ordinarily, the areas are not stony. Badland is most common where streams cut into soft geologic material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Be – Barnum Silt Loam

Be BARNUM SILT LOAM – The Barnum series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous alluvium from redbeds sediments. Barnum soils are on recent flood plains and alluvial terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Bh – Barnum Silt Loam, Channeled

Bh BARNUM SILT LOAM, CHANNELED – The Barnum series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous alluvium from redbeds sediments. Barnum soils are on recent flood plains and alluvial terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

BlA – Belfield–Loburn Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

BlA BELFIELD–LOBURN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Belfield series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained slowly permeable soils formed in alkaline, calcareous residuum or alluvium on uplands, flats, terraces and in swales. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BlA BELFIELD–LOBURN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BlB – Belfield–Loburn Silt Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

BlB BELFIELD–LOBURN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Belfield series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained slowly permeable soils formed in alkaline, calcareous residuum or alluvium on uplands, flats, terraces and in swales. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BlB BELFIELD–LOBURN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BmA – Bidman Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

BmA BIDMAN LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bidman series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered from shale bedrock. Bidman soils are on alluvial fans, fan remnants and hillslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BmB – Bidman Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

BmB BIDMAN LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bidman series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered from shale bedrock. Bidman soils are on alluvial fans, fan remnants and hillslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrB – Bidman–Redig Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

BrB BIDMAN–REDIG COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bidman series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered from shale bedrock. Bidman soils are on alluvial fans, fan remnants and hillslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BrB BIDMAN–REDIG COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Redig series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvial material. These soils are on ridges and upper slopes of rolling uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsB – Boneek Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BsB BONEEK SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Boneek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty sediments underlain by sandstone or siltstone. Permeability is moderately slow in the solum and moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsC – Boneek Silt Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BsC BONEEK SILT LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Boneek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty sediments underlain by sandstone or siltstone. Permeability is moderately slow in the solum and moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BtB – Broadhurst Clay, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

BtB BROADHURST CLAY, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Broadhurst series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey material derived from acid shales on colluvial fans and terraces. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BuD – Butche–Boneek Complex, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

BuD BUTCHE–BONEEK COMPLEX, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Boneek series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty sediments underlain by sandstone or siltstone. Permeability is moderately slow in the solum and moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BuD BUTCHE–BONEEK COMPLEX, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Butche series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in loamy materials weathered from sandstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BvF – Butche–Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 50 Percent Slopes

BvF BUTCHE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Butche series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in loamy materials weathered from sandstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BvF BUTCHE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaF – Cabbart Loam, 25 To 40 Percent Slopes

CaF CABBART LOAM, 25 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CbD – Cabbart–Lismas Complex, 6 To 18 Percent Slopes

CbD CABBART–LISMAS COMPLEX, 6 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CbD CABBART–LISMAS COMPLEX, 6 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CcF – Cabbart–Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 50 Percent Slopes

CcF CABBART–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CcF CABBART–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CgD – Cabbart–Scroggin Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

CgD CABBART–SCROGGIN LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CgD CABBART–SCROGGIN LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Scroggin series is grayish brown, calcareous, silt loam A horizons and pale yellow, calcareous, silt loam C horizons underlain by platy siltstones at about 28 inches. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ClF – Canyon–Colby Silt Loams, 25 To 50 Percent Slopes

ClF CANYON–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ClF CANYON–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CmA – Nunn Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CmA NUNN LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CmB – Nunn Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

CmB NUNN LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

CmC – Nunn Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

CmC NUNN LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CnA – Chinook Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

CnA CHINOOK FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Chinook series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from glaciofluvial material, or eolian deposits. Chinook soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, and till plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CoD – Colby–Canyon Silt Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

CoD COLBY–CANYON SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CoD COLBY–CANYON SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DsA – Dix Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

DsA DIX SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dix series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils. Very gravelly sandy material is at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Permeability is rapid in the solum and very rapid in the very gravelly sand. They formed in loamy, sandy, and gravelly soil material deposited over gravelly material on stream terraces, alluvial fans, foot slopes, and uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EpD – Epsie Clay, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

EpD EPSIE CLAY, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epsie series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated shale. These soils are on side slopes and ridges of uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EsE – Epsie–Shale Land Complex, 9 To 45 Percent Slopes

EsE EPSIE–SHALE LAND COMPLEX, 9 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epsie series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated shale. These soils are on side slopes and ridges of uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EsE EPSIE–SHALE LAND COMPLEX, 9 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GgA – Glenberg Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

GgA GLENBERG FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Glenberg series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous stratified alluvium from mixed sources. Glenberg soils are on flood plains and low terraces This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GgB – Glenberg Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

GgB GLENBERG FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Glenberg series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous stratified alluvium from mixed sources. Glenberg soils are on flood plains and low terraces This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Gh – Glenberg And Haverson Soils

Gh GLENBERG AND HAVERSON SOILS – The Glenberg series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous stratified alluvium from mixed sources. Glenberg soils are on flood plains and low terraces This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Gh GLENBERG AND HAVERSON SOILS – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

GnC – Graner Clay, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes
GnC GRANER CLAY, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Graner series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on uplands. They formed in clayey material derived from acid shale. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GrE – Grummit Clay, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

GrE GRUMMIT CLAY, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ha – Hanly Loamy Fine Sand,

Ha HANLY LOAMY FINE SAND, – The Hanly series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in stratified sandy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

HeA – Haverson Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HeA HAVERSON LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

HeB – Haverson Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

HeB HAVERSON LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

HlB – Hisle Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

HlB HISLE LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HsB – Hisle–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

HsB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HsB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeA – Keith Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

KeA KEITH SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeB – Keith Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

KeB KEITH SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeC – Keith Silt Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

KeC KEITH SILT LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

KlA – Kyle Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

KlA KYLE CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KlB – Kyle Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

KlB KYLE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KlC – Kyle Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

KlC KYLE CLAY, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Kt – Kyle Clay, Terrace

Kt KYLE CLAY, TERRACE – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KuB – Kyle–Pierre Clays, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

KuB KYLE–PIERRE CLAYS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KuB KYLE–PIERRE CLAYS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LaF – Lakoa–Colby Association, 9 To 50 Percent Slopes

LaF LAKOA–COLBY ASSOCIATION, 9 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lakoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LaF LAKOA–COLBY ASSOCIATION, 9 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LcE – Lismas Clay, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

LcE LISMAS CLAY, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LeD – Lismas–Pierre Clays, 3 To 18 Percent Slopes

LeD LISMAS–PIERRE CLAYS, 3 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LeD LISMAS–PIERRE CLAYS, 3 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Lm – Haverson Loam, Channeled, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Lm HAVERSON LOAM, CHANNELED, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

LnA – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

LnA LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

LnB – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

LnB LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Lo – Sage Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

Lo SAGE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sage series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium on fans and flood plains. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Ls – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, Acid Variant

Ls LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, ACID VARIANT – The Lohmiller Variant consists of deep, well drained acid soils formed in acid alluvium on bottom lands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

MaA – Manter Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MaA MANTER FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manter series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapid to rapidly permeable soils formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or outwash material. Manter soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MaB – Manter Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

MaB MANTER FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manter series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapid to rapidly permeable soils formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or outwash material. Manter soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

McA – Manvel Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

McA MANVEL SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manvel series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick very calcareous alluvial fan materials derived from chalk and soft limestone. Manvel soils are on alluvial fans and footslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

McB – Manvel Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

McB MANVEL SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manvel series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick very calcareous alluvial fan materials derived from chalk and soft limestone. Manvel soils are on alluvial fans and footslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mh – Aquolls

Mh AQUOLLS – Aquolls consist of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils formed in alluvium in basins or flood plains. Areas are used for wildlife habitat. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

MlA – Mawer Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MlA MAWER FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mawer series consists of well drained soils formed in loamy alluvium overlying sand and gravel on terraces and fans. These soils have moderately rapid permeability in the upper part and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

MlB − Mawer Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

MlB MAWER FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Mawer series consists of well drained soils formed in loamy alluvium overlying sand and gravel on terraces and fans. These soils have moderately rapid permeability in the upper part and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mn − Mckenzie Clay

Mn MCKENZIE CLAY − The McKenzie series consists of deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous, strongly alkaline clay sediments. These soils are in undrained depressions and lake basins. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

MoE − Midway Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

MoE MIDWAY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Midway series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in calcareous platy, clayey shale. Midway soils are on ridge crests and hills in shale bedrock uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MrD − Midway−Razor Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

MrD MIDWAY−RAZOR SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Midway series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in calcareous platy, clayey shale. Midway soils are on ridge crests and hills in shale bedrock uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MrD MIDWAY−RAZOR SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ms − Minatare−Whitelake Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ms MINATARE−WHITELAKE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Minatare series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils. They formed mainly in silty and clayey alluvium on bottom lands. The soil material is strongly or very strongly affected by sodium and commonly by excess soluble salts. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Ms MINATARE−WHITELAKE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Whitelake series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in sandy sediments on terraces and basins of uplands. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderate or moderately rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mt − Mine Pits And Dumps

Mt MINE PITS AND DUMPS − Orthents, tailings, consist of areas of eroded deposits of disturbed soil and waste materials from coal and other mines. Included in these areas are spoil piles and open mine excavations. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MuB − Minnequa Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

MuB MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Minnequa series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderate to slowly permeable soils that formed in medium to moderately fine textured, calcareous material weathered from chalk, marl, limestone, and limy sedimentary rocks. Minnequa soils are on hills, ridges, and side slopes and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MuC − Minnequa Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

MuC MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Minnequa series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderate to slowly permeable soils that formed in medium to moderately fine textured, calcareous material weathered from chalk, marl, limestone, and limy sedimentary rocks. Minnequa soils are on hills, ridges, and side slopes and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NeB − Nevee Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

NeB NEVEE SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial−colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

NsD – Nevee–Spearfish Silt Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

NsD NEVEE–SPEARFISH SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial–colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NsD NEVEE–SPEARFISH SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Spearfish series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in reddish residuum from siltstone, sandstone, and shale. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ObA – Loburn Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

ObA LOBURN LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PaA – Parshall Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

PaA PARSHALL FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parshall series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately rapid permeable soils formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, outwash plains and upland swales. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeE – Enning Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

PeE ENNING SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Enning series consists of shallow, well or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in silty residuum of soft chalky shale and limestone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PmD – Enning–Minnequa Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

PmD ENNING–MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Enning series consists of shallow, well or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in silty residuum of soft chalky shale and limestone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PmD ENNING–MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minnequa series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderate to slowly permeable soils that formed in medium to moderately fine textured, calcareous material weathered from chalk, marl, limestone, and limy sedimentary rocks. Minnequa soils are on hills, ridges, and side slopes and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrA – Pierre Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

PrA PIERRE CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrB – Pierre Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

PrB PIERRE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrD – Pierre Clay, 6 To 21 Percent Slopes

PrD PIERRE CLAY, 6 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaB – Ralph Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

RaB RALPH LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ralph series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from calcareous silty shales, siltstone or fine grained sandstone on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RcA – Razor Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RcA RAZOR SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RcB – Razor Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RcB RAZOR SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RcC – Razor Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RcC RAZOR SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RdE – Redig Clay Loam, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

RdE REDIG CLAY LOAM, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Redig series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvial material. These soils are on ridges and upper slopes of rolling uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Rh – Riverwash

Rh RIVERWASH – Riverwash consists of stratified clayey, silty, sandy and/or gravelly sediments that flood during spring thaws and normal high water events. These areas are usually barren and are subject to shifting during the flooding events. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

RsF – Rock Outcrop–Spearfish Complex, 25 To 50 Percent Slopes

RsF ROCK OUTCROP–SPEARFISH COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsF ROCK OUTCROP–SPEARFISH COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Spearfish series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in reddish residuum from siltstone, sandstone, and shale. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sa – Sage–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes

Sa SAGE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sage series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium on fans and flood plains. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Sa SAGE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sb – Sage Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Sb SAGE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sage series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium on fans and flood plains. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

ScA – Satanta Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

ScA SATANTA LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

ScB – Satanta Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

ScB SATANTA LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ScC – Satanta Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

ScC SATANTA LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SdA – Savo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

SdA SAVO SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savo series consists of very deep, well drained soil formed in silty sediments on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SdB – Savo Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SdB SAVO SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savo series consists of very deep, well drained soil formed in silty sediments on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SeE – Schamber Loam, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

SeE SCHAMBER LOAM, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Schamber series consists of well to excessively drained soils that are very shallow over sand and gravel outwash sediments. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sg – Shale Land

Sg SHALE LAND – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShF – Shale Land–Grummit Complex, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

ShF SHALE LAND–GRUMMIT COMPLEX, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ShF SHALE LAND–GRUMMIT COMPLEX, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SkB – Slickspots–Demar Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

SkB SLICKSPOTS–DEMAR COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SkB SLICKSPOTS–DEMAR COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Demar series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium from acid clay shales. These soils are on terraces. They have very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SlB – Slickspots–Wasa Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

SlB SLICKSPOTS–WASA COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SlB SLICKSPOTS–WASA COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wasa series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

SmE – Snomo–Shale Land Complex, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

SmE SNOMO–SHALE LAND COMPLEX, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Snomo series consists of deep or very deep, well drained soils formed in clayey materials weathered from acid shale on the uplands. These soils have moderate permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SmE SNOMO–SHALE LAND COMPLEX, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SnB – Sorum Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

SnB SORUM FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sorum series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy alluvium on terraces and fans. Permeability is very slow in the solum and moderately rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sr – Stetter Clay

Sr STETTER CLAY – The Stetter series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Ss – Stetter Clay, Channeled

Ss STETTER CLAY, CHANNELED – The Stetter series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

St – Lismas Clay, 12 To 45 Percent Slopes, Stony

St LISMAS CLAY, 12 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES, STONY – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SuA – Swanboy Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

SuA SWANBOY CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sv – Swanboy–Slickspots Complex

Sv SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Sv SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Te – Lismas–Shale Outcrop Complex, 25 To 50 Percent Slopes

Te LISMAS–SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Te LISMAS–SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TfD – Twilight Fine Sandy Loam, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

TfD TWILIGHT FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TgC – Twilight–Assinniboine Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

TgC TWILIGHT–ASSINNIBOINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TgC TWILIGHT–ASSINNIBOINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Assinniboine series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in eolian, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on sedimentary plains, till plains, hills, alluvial fans, and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ThD – Twilight–Blackhall Fine Sandy Loams, 6 To 18 Percent Slopes

ThD TWILIGHT–BLACKHALL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ThD TWILIGHT–BLACKHALL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blackhall series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone. Blackhall soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ToB – Twotop Clay, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

ToB TWOTOP CLAY, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twotop series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on colluvial fans and in upland valleys. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VaA – Vale Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

VaA VALE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vale series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty sediments weathered from reddish shales. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water < 40 Acres

w WATER < 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

WaB – Wasa–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

WaB WASA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WaB WASA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wasa series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WhA – Whitelake Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

WhA WHITELAKE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Whitelake series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in sandy sediments on terraces and basins of uplands. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderate or moderately rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WnB – Winler Clay, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

WnB WINLER CLAY, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Winler series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ww – Water > 40 Acres

ww WATER > 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally greater than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

Butte County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

ZeB – Zeona Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

ZeB ZEONA LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zeona series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in sandy eolian material on uplands. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.